



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
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MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1878.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Johnston's Pacific Railroad bill was reported without recommendation. By a majority of one the Senate refused to take up Mr. Edmunds's bill to provide for counting the electoral vote. A bill constituting superintendents of mints and assay officers assistant-treasurers of the U. S. was passed. The House bill for the distribution of arms to the Territories was passed. The post route bill was considered.

In the House of Representatives a bill authorizing the issue of \$50,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, and one authorizing the issue of \$400,000 of national money were passed. The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was further considered.

During the examination of the witness Anderson by the Potter investigating committee, last Saturday, a copy of a letter said by the witness to have been written by Secretary Sherman, promising to reward him for performing a certain specified part in the presidential fraud, was shown to the Secretary, and he was asked whether or not he wrote it. He answered as follows, under oath:

"I can only say this, that I believe upon my responsibility, and the oath I have taken, that I never wrote such a letter; I have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if I am not mistaken about the dates, on the day when the returning officers first commenced to open the returns; I think it was on the 20th; at that time I knew but little about the transaction; the papers had not been opened; I do not believe I ever wrote that letter; at the same time there are things in this letter that I would have written to these or any other men who were engaged in the performance of what I believed to be their duty, if I had been asked, but I do not believe I wrote that letter."

Now this answer, relieved of all surplusage of language, means that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States utterly ignores the sanctity and disregards the obligations of an oath, or that he is in the first stage of dementia, that characterized by loss of memory. The occasion upon which the letter referred to is said to have been written, next to that upon which he appeared on the witness stand to testify regarding it, was the most important one in Mr. Sherman's whole life. It was when, as charged by the witness and believed by three-fourths of the white people of the Union, he was engaged in a conspiracy to defraud his country of its fairly elected President, in order that he, Sherman, might obtain the exalted and lucrative position he now holds. If the charge be false it in no way lessens the importance of the occasion referred to, for then he was engaged in a lawful and commendable effort to prevent a majority of his countrymen from being, as he believed, swindled out of their rights, and the country, of its legal ruler, and himself of an important and honorable position to which he thought himself entitled. In any light in which the occasion may be viewed it was one of the most important in his whole life, and the circumstances attending it must have indelibly impressed upon his mind every thought, word or action of his having any reference to it. All this being true, as it must be acknowledged to be, when he was asked if he wrote the letter, he should have answered yes or no. Either way would have been better for him than the one he selected, for that proves conclusively either that his mental faculties are seriously and permanently impaired, or renders him amenable to the charge of perjury.

Prospects of peace in Europe, and of good crops in this country, may not be relied by the farmers, but city housekeepers, who are enabled thereby to purchase family flour for \$6.75 per barrel, the quotation for choice Baltimore brand, are grateful both to the Russian bear, for his concessions, and to Mother Earth, for her generous promises.

Mr. Stanley may know how to find the in-most recesses of equatorial Africa, but he certainly doesn't know how to make an after dinner speech, at least to an English audience, for, in a late attempt in that direction, he failed so signally that he was hissed down before he concluded what he had to say.

The U. S. Senate on Saturday, after a great deal of talk calculated to injure this country in the opinion, not only of its own debt paying people, but also in that of the fair dealing portion of mankind, agreed to pay the award allowed England by the Halifax fishery commission.

It may be, and doubtless is, very nice to be an emperor and to wear an emperor's crown, but we should suppose that it is exceedingly disagreeable to be shot at every time one rides out, and sometimes sorely wounded, as is the case with Kaiser Wilhelm.

The April number of the London Quarterly Review has been received from its American re-publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Its contents are: The Crown and the Constitution; The Church in the West Riding; Giordano Bruno and Galileo Galilei; Naval Education; The Princes of India and the Proclamation of the Empire; The Legislation of the Commonwealth; Life and Times of James Madison; Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century; and The Aggression of Russia and the Duty of Great Britain.

The June number of the Southern Atlantic Magazine, Mrs. Cicero W. Harris, of Wilmington, N. C., editor and publisher, has been received. Among its contents are: The Decline of Oratory; The Congresses before the Constitution; by Daniel R. Goodloe; a continuation of A Baptism of Fire; Hampton's Campaign in South Carolina; and The Virginia Fool.

The February number of The Masonic Kalendar has been received from its editor and publisher, Mr. G. H. Ramey of this city.

### The Presidential Fraud.

The following additional evidence was taken by the Potter investigating committee last Saturday after the close of the Gazette's report:

Anderson stated that after receipt of the Sherman letter he and Representative Nash had a conversation, in pursuance of which they entered into an agreement by which Anderson was to manipulate his parish so as to secure it for the republicans, and Nash was to secure his influence to secure Anderson the position of naval officer at New Orleans. The paper was handed to Stanley Matthews.

Anderson said that a day or two after Hayes's inauguration he came to Washington and filed at the State Department an application for a consulship, endorsed by Gov. Kellogg and Representatives Nash, Leonard and Darrell. He then went to the President, having a letter of introduction from a friend of the President's, Mr. Coon, of Ohio. The President opened the letter and then took an envelope and indorsed upon it: "Give this man a consulship in a warm climate. This is a special case." Anderson then went to Secretary Sherman and requested of him an appointment. Sherman told him there was no appointment for him in the Treasury Department, and told him to go to Secretary Bayard. Anderson replied that he had filed his application for a consulship, and only wanted his (Sherman's) influence to get the position. Sherman responded that he would not give him his influence for anything. Madison Wells at this point came in and Anderson left.

Anderson stated that next he returned to New Orleans to get the Sherman letter, and on his way stopped at Cincinnati and saw Stanley Matthews, whom he told how he had been treated. Mr. Matthews advised him to go to New Orleans and wait until the arrival of the commission, and Anderson handed him the Nash agreement. Anderson returned to New Orleans, where he received from Stanley Matthews a letter of introduction to Gen. J. H. Harlan, and also a note advising him to talk as fully to Harlan as he did to him (Matthews), and to say to Nash that he (M.) had the agreement.

Anderson proceeded to state that he called upon Gen. Harlan several times, and on the day on which the commission left New Orleans Harlan sent for him and said: "Mr. Anderson, you have been rather badly treated, and when I come to Washington I will try to provide for you." Anderson told him that he would like the consulship at Port-au-Prince, and Harlan promised to get it for him, but said that he would like to have the copies of the original papers in Matthews's possession. He left Harlan the copies, and that was the last he saw of Harlan or the copies either.

Several letters from Mr. Matthews to Anderson were read, in which Mr. Matthews repeatedly promised to obtain official employment for Anderson; also letters to Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, collector at New Orleans, highly recommending Anderson for a deputy collectorship. Another letter from Stanley Matthews to Secretary Bayard states that Anderson had very strong claims upon the administration.

Subsequently Anderson saw the President, without achieving any result. He then went to Cincinnati and saw Stanley Matthews, and at his suggestion returned to Washington to have a plain talk. He saw the President, and said to him that various promises had been made to him, none of which had been fulfilled, and wanted to know whether they were going to be. The President replied affirmatively. Anderson then said to the President:

"Mr. President, you do not seem to understand this matter. I want to say to you that the election in Louisiana, at least in my parish, was a cheat."

The President replied: "Excuse me, I am very busy this afternoon," and the audience terminated. Anderson then telegraphed to Stanley Matthews that he did not want any more talk and nonsense, and wanted something done, or else they would have to face the music. The next morning, however, he went again to the White House and saw the President, and told him that he appreciated the difficulties under which the President was laboring, and that if the President would appoint some gentleman whom he would name to the position of assistant-treasurer at New Orleans he would resign all his claims against the administration. The President told him to reduce his proposition to writing and forward it to him under cover, addressed to one of his private secretaries. Anderson again went to Cincinnati and told Stanley Matthews of his interview with the President, and Matthews told him to return to Washington. He did so, and went to see Gen. Smith, the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, who took him to the White House.

Smith went in to the President, and when he came out again took Anderson to the Treasury Department and told him to pick out some position. Smith finally told him that they would give him the position of customs inspector in either the New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia custom house, one of the best positions in the Treasury Department. Anderson declined and wrote several sharp letters to Stanley Matthews, in which he calls Mr. Hayes "the monumental fraud that occupies the White House," and threatens Matthews that if he did not return the original papers given him by Anderson he (M.) would bear from him before the Ohio election. Shortly after he obtained a position of customs inspector at New Orleans, in 1877, Anderson went to New Orleans in search for the original of the Sherman letter, and wrote to every place where he supposed Weber could have left it. After some time he found in Katz & Bore's wholesale house in New Orleans an envelope addressed to D. R. Weber or James E. Anderson, the same address that was on the envelope containing the Sherman letter. In the envelope he found the original letters read in evidence to-day, and he kept them until July, at which time he forwarded them to the New York Sun. They were never published in that paper.

Anderson, in March last, had an interview in Washington with Mr. Matthews, in which he advised Dr. Darrell's appointment to the New Orleans collectorship, because Darrell would know better than any one else how to provide for those who had worked the wires, and he agreed to give up all the papers if he were given some appointment. Anderson referred several times to Mr. Jenks as the person who claimed to have the Sherman letter which Anderson gave to Weber for safekeeping. He had an interview with her, in which she told him that the letter was in New Orleans, and that she would have to go there to get it.

Anderson was subjected to a cross examination by Gen. Butler, with reference to the copies which he declared to have made of the letter written by him and Weber to Secretary Sherman, and of the latter's reply, from which it was made to appear that he wrote the copy of Sherman's letter from Weber's dictation. He admitted that he never compared that copy with the original, so that if Weber dictated something not contained in Sherman's letter he must have written it.

"So," said Gen. Butler, "we have here a copy which is really no copy at all!" In reply to a question by Mr. Springer, Anderson stated, however, that he had read the Sherman letter before he wrote the copy from Weber's dictation, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the copy exhibited to day is a true and correct copy of the original.

The examination at this point closed, and the committee adjourned until Tuesday.

During the examination a letter was read from Anderson to Pierre C. Butler, of East Feliciana, wherein he says that the democrats had offered him \$4,000 and an \$1,800 position if he would help them to carry East Feliciana.

The following correspondence between Anderson and Weber was also brought out:

"New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1876.—Dear

Don: Meet me on Royal street at 11 o'clock. Packard is raising hell over your refusal to protest. Morgan has followed me like a shadow since my return. Am in doubt as to whether he has been employed by democrats or republicans. I think he is playing into the hands of both. In case he is with me do not stop, but go to Cross and I will follow as soon as possible. There is no doubt but that they have changed my statement so as to make it an intimidation protest. Pitkin refuses to show it to me. Make up your mind as to what we had better do. I am opposed to doing their damned dirty work even to save Hayes. If we pull together and expose the whole thing Pitkin, Kellogg, hell and the returning board combined can never carry this State for Hayes. Should we go with the right it will give us a good reputation and standing that would otherwise require years to acquire. As we are but boys yet I incline to do what is just in the premises, and trust to the future for our reward. Yours, J. E. A.

"CLINTON, La., Sept. 10, 1876.—Dear Don: Am in receipt of your letter. Everything is going smoothly with me. The democrats are satisfied with my official course, more so than the republicans. Payne, my democratic clerk, is a well educated gentleman, and his selection shows that the democrats mean nothing more than to have a fair deal, and that I propose to give them. As for Butler, well, he is hell on the end of a poker, and he is more of a mystic to me to day than when I first came up. J. P. Harris has been looking after Packard's interest. He says I must return ten thousand majority from this parish. If you were to take this parish with a fine tooth comb you could not find that number of republicans, and how they expect me to return more of a republican majority than there are republican votes is a problem I have as yet failed to solve. Any information you can give me on the subject will be gratefully received. It is simply impossible to organize our party in this parish—Powers, Degray, Butler, Campbell, &c., swear they will have nothing to do with it unless the niggers—are kept in the background, and the darkies are equally as emphatic in asserting that they will not affiliate with the above mentioned individuals, alleging with the above mentioned individuals, alleging that they are bulldozers, and so go on. In the meantime the democrats are thoughtfully organizing and working like beavers. You can say to E. L. that the majority against him will be about 200—'tis very conoling, 'tis true, but nevertheless 'tis true. What is the prospect in West F.? My impression is that we will lose this State, but Hayes will go through. I ask nothing more.

(Signed) Yours, J. E. A. to D. A. W.

"Clinton, Oct. 12, 1876.—Dear Don: Will leave on Saturday for New Orleans. Have sent my resignation to Kellogg. The parties who attacked me on Saturday night have carried their point from the fact that the democrats have unwittingly aided them, and I shall leave the parish. Were I backed by more than my suspicions in this matter I might pursue a different course. I will get at the bottom of the whole matter. I think I know who one of my assailants was and the motives that actuated him. Will write you from the city. Hasty, J. E. A. to D. A. W.

"New Orleans, Oct. 29, 1876.—My Dear Don: Am in receipt of yours of the 25th inst. The whole trouble here lies in the fact that there exists a conspiracy, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, and to throw the onus of the affair on my shoulders. Kellogg has refused to accept my resignation, and he does this to assure the democrats that he does not intend to leave the parish. He is a white livered scoundrel has hired L. B. Jenkins dog footpsters, and should I attempt to leave he would undoubtedly be arrested on some trivial pretext. I'll bet the whole crowd yet, damn them. Of course nothing I can say will convince the democrats that I am not in this arrangement, and that I, too, am to be made a victim. I think, however, that on election day you will find me in East Feliciana, and I shall teach Kellogg that there is many a slip, &c.

"I am convinced that Packard has no hand in this affair, but am in doubt as to E. L. Packard and Campbell have always favored the organization of our party in the parish. They have also conceded that the democrats would carry it by a heavy majority, and have simply desired to cut down that majority as much as possible. Dr. Gray has always opposed this and advocated no elections, or throwing out the parish, and in this he has been seconded by Kellogg, Jewett and others. They are not likely to advocate and carry out any plan they may see fit, but may the devil take me if I allow them to saddle the blame on me. Tom Jenks and myself will be up in good time. There will be no republican ticket in the field, and consequently but few if any republican votes cast. This, I think, will be their programme, as it will give them a case. The democrats will undoubtedly poll about 1,500 or 1,600 votes, and if, as you say, they carry West F. by 500 majority, E. L. S.'s game is cooked. Of course he can't win. When I return I shall stop at Poule Coupe, 144 Custom House street. Come around and see me as you arrive. Find out who these damned niggers were that came over from your parish that night, and whether they were in sympathy with their leader in the efforts to kill me. Truly, your friend,

"J. E. A. to D. A. W."

"Nov. 17, 1876.—Dear Don: Since answering P.'s letter, yesterday, giving Burke's proposition, I have thought that possibly I might have put my foot in it. It is very possible he may be a spy or an actor, and his letter a blind; however, I said nothing that could criminate either of us, merely stating that I had given Burke the information as he requested and Burke's reply. I stated, however, that in case he saw you to show you my letter and ask your advice as one here acting in accord. No doubt it will bring him to the city, and should he call eat carefully. I doubt if he is able to substantiate his statements, and I would not give a continental for them unless he can. Have you learned anything about the high points? They are cursing me heavily, and assert that I have sold out, and am going to Montalvo's to-night. Will meet you at 11 sharp if there is anything new.

"ANDERSON."

"Custom House, New Orleans, La., Collector's Office, Nov. 16, 1876.—My Dear Sir: Yours of the 11th was certainly a surprise. I thought I fully comprehended the capability of these damned scoundrels, but your letter has removed that impression. I have suspected that you knew more of certain affairs than you cared to tell. I made no protest against the returns, simply a statement of what really occurred and what came under my observation. The parish will be thrown out, and nothing I could have done or can do will prevent it. Had you confided in me before we might together have accomplished something. As it is there is no use in butting my head against a stone wall. I disliked the idea of making overtures to the democrats, and was at sea as to what action to take in regard to your request. To-day Major Burke sent for me and stated they were desirous of saving the parish, and asked what assistance I could give him, and what I wanted. I repeated your statement verbatim, save as regards Packard, which is too incredible to make useful strongly corroborated. I did not, however, mention your name, and left him under the impression that I would substantiate the statement made. He offered me \$4,000 and an \$1,800 position for four years. Your fears that you would be obliged to leave the State in case you made the exposure I think are groundless. The people would overlook your complicity in their joy at the result which would probably follow. But admitting that you must leave, I think this amount, together with the position, would give you a fair start in any part of the country. Should you accept write to Burke; notify me

also, and I shall explain the matter to him—Had you not better come to the city. Let me warn you against one thing—do not make the attempt unless you have documentary evidence to prove your assertions. If you have simply heard Dick instruct Tom and Harry to perform some piece of rascality do not attempt to prove it by the evidence of the latter. They will swear that nothing of the kind ever occurred, and you will be regarded as a falsifier. That is where the shoe pinches me. Why, hell I prove all I know some of these detestable scoundrels would be enjoying the hospitality of the Baton Rouge penitentiary, instead of running the State government of Louisiana. Thanks for your kind invitation to come up. I don't think that climate would be beneficial to me, especially at this period. May the devil take the day I consented to go to East Feliciana. Let me hear from you soon. Take no steps without consulting me. I am anxious to break down these rascals, but there is no use in breaking our necks unless we can accomplish some thing. Should you see D. A. Weber show him this letter; and consult with him; we are acting together. Truly yours,

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

"New Orleans, November 21, 1876.—By an arrangement entered into this day between James E. Anderson, supervisor of registration for the parish of East Feliciana, Louisiana, and Charles E. Nash, member of Congress from the sixth congressional district of Louisiana, it is agreed that the said parish of East Feliciana was fairly carried by the democratic party at the election held November 7, 1876, thereby electing the entire democratic State ticket and Congressmen. In consideration of which the said Nash agrees to secure for said Anderson the position of naval officer at the port of New Orleans, La.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.  
C. E. NASH.  
"The above agreement was signed in my presence this 21st day of November, 1876."  
J. M. TOMLINSON,  
O. B. MORGAN."

Mr. Anderson: You are at liberty to use the note on the other page as an introduction to Gen. Harlan, who is one of the commission, and you can talk to him as freely as to me. You should say to Nash, it inquired of, that I have the agreement.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.  
Cincinnati, March 20, 1877.—Gen. J. H. Harlan: Dear Sir: This will be presented to you by Mr. James E. Anderson, who may desire to communicate with you confidentially.

Your truly,  
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Cincinnati, May 14, 1877.—My Dear Sir: The bearer, Mr. James E. Anderson, of New Orleans is the gentleman in reference to whom, when last in Washington, I had a private conversation with you, urging his appointment to a consulship. Mr. Anderson has had until now a successful career in the custom house at New Orleans, which has always been unsatisfactory to him, and now his residence there has become so unpleasant that he has abandoned it and his clerkship. The circumstances in which Mr. Anderson has been placed and in which he has been compelled to leave his home and family, and to give him very strong claims upon the administration in the public interest, and I do not earnestly urge that some satisfactory public employment may be found for him at once. Very truly,  
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Other letters of like purport were submitted.

The Forty-fifth Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Transcript says:—"Your Virginia delegation need weeding out, especially for failing to push the tobacco tax reduction, and make it a party question. The time was so sharply defined between the interests and rights of the people against the capital monopolists of the East, that it is inexcusable not to have forced the issue. If any M. C. can demonstrate when and where he did his duty on this question let him say. There was some oratory and jaw, but no party action such as the great districts of country interested in that matter were entitled to."

The Lynchburg News says:—"It does not take a wise man to discover that the people are disgusted—that they are not satisfied with the management of public affairs; that they feel that those who ought to be their officials, their representatives in all the Departments of State and Federal Government (with occasional honorable exceptions) are not in sympathy with them and their wants."

The Washington Capital says:—"Robert Emmet's dying words were: 'Let no man write my epitaph,' or to that effect."

"The present session of the Forty-fifth Congress should pass a resolution begging the universe to do the same negative thing by it, for if its epitaph were written, unless all sense of propriety be dead, it would rush in a body to hide itself under the tombstone."

"Roberts," the well known correspondent of the Capital says:—"Congress is going to adjourn on the 17th of this month. We are sorry to part with our statesmen, but what can we do? They do less harm staying here, even if we pay them fifteen dollars a day for it, than let loose over the country. I am getting sad and discouraged. The last Congress started out well; for the first time in fifteen years the party had come to the front. What good did it do? They quarreled among themselves, and were beaten on every side by the republicans, who were in the minority, simply because the latter stood by one another and were solid, where the democrats were split up in factions. So in the present Congress the democratic majority has decreased, and there still; yet, what have they gained? In almost every important measure they have been foiled by the republicans, and unless they are careful the next election will send them back to where they were ten years ago. The democrats gave themselves away when they agreed to the electoral count. It was a fraud, but it is one we must stand by. The presidential chair is one that we must stand by, and whatever flaws are to be picked out of it must be done beforehand. The democrats gave themselves away when they agreed to the electoral count. That was a trap set by many republicans, and we fell into it, and now we must abide by the consequences. The democrats have done nothing but quarrel, and have lost every chance. I hear it on every side now. 'Oh! the democrats are foundering their ship now; they will all go to the bottom in a little while, and we will be at the helm again,' all of which is true. When Lincoln was elected there were more people voted against him than for him; but the republicans were solid, while the democrats 'split' up in two or three parties. So with Grant's second election—one party stood solid and firm, while the democrats quarreled. Now they have a chance; but what are they doing? They are fighting among themselves, and will founder the party if kept on."

Virginia News.

The San Francisco Examiner, in alluding to the effort made to collect funds for building an observatory for the McCormick telescope at the University of Virginia, says: "The Alumni Association in San Francisco, which numbers many of our most prominent judges, lawyers and business men, is sensible of the advantage of securing such prominence, and will respond readily for such purpose."

At Richmond, Saturday morning, an incendiary fire destroyed the new paper mill of J. C. Smith, and Jas. McIntyre's iron and brass foundry. Total loss \$20,000. Smith is insured for \$14,500, including \$3,000 in Richmond. McIntyre's loss is \$10,000. McIntyre is insured for \$3,400.

Col. John S. Mosby and the Misses Mosby, of Warrenton, are among the late arrivals at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

The Virginia Baptist Association, which met in Portsmouth, last week, adjourned sine die Saturday night.

Mr. R. P. Beirne has become associate editor and proprietor of the Richmond State.

Two hundred thousand young shags were put in the Shenandoah, at Riverton, last week.

### Foreign News.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In consequence of the failure of the Porte's commissioners to pacify the Mohammedan insurgents, the Russians and Bulgarians have attacked their positions but have been everywhere repulsed, except near Otrabacine.

The Porte has prepared a memorandum for the Congress, declaring that it was hurried into signing the San Stefano treaty by the Grand Duke Nicholas at each pause in the negotiations threatening to advance on Constantinople.

Count Andrassy has informed the Hungarian delegation that he had received a positive communication that the Congress would assemble on the 11th of June. The fact that Germany had issued the invitations was a favorable sign that the basis on which the Congress had been summoned was already accepted by Russia and England.

The statement giving points on which an understanding had been arrived at between England and Russia, serving as a basis for the meeting of the Congress, was unsatisfactory.

It is announced that Count Schouvaloff started for St. Petersburg last night. From there he will go to the Congress. Papers usually credited with official information state that is their belief. The government intends to announce to Parliament to night that an understanding relative to the Congress has been reached, and that the invitations have been issued.

Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Odo Russell will represent England. The two former intend to embark on Thursday, probably in a man of war with an escort. Affairs have been so far agreed upon in principle that it is estimated that Congress can conclude its labors in eight sittings. These, with the necessary intervals for drafting the minutes, would occupy about three weeks.

A Pera correspondent states that the Porte has informed Russia and England that it has agreed that Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete shall be annexed to Greece, and that all the Turkish provinces shall be made autonomous.

A Turkish officer has gone to San Stefano to demand an explanation of recent suspicious movements. All the Turkish commanders have been ordered to be in readiness to resume hostilities.

A Pera correspondent says boat loads of troops and material are arriving daily from Shumla.

A Vienna dispatch says the Russians have arranged for a mutual withdrawal from the vicinity of Constantinople, as far as England is concerned, but stipulate that the Turks must evacuate Shumla and Varna, and not advance beyond the lines of Tchalidava.

LONDON, June 3.—Several special dispatches from Constantinople say the Sultan failed to attend the Mosque on Friday where by fear of an outbreak is believed to be implied. This Constantinople news serves to check the otherwise firm tendency of the London Stock Exchange. LONDON, June 3.—It is said that the Congress will be composed of the following powers: Prince Bismarck and Count von Bismarck, for Germany; Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Odo Russell, for Great Britain; Count Schouvaloff and M. D. Outrieff, Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, for Russia; Count Andrassy and Hon. Haymerle, for Austria; M. Waddington and De St. Valler, for France; and Count Corbi and Count De Launay, for Italy. It is not yet known who will be the representatives of Turkey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Idaho, of the Williams and Guion line, went ashore on the Irish coast on Saturday night and was lost. The passengers and crew were all saved. She sank twenty-two minutes after striking the rocks, near the Saltees Islands. The captain ordered the boats lowered immediately on the vessel striking, and the women and children were first embarked. None of the property was saved. The captain was the last to leave the vessel. The discipline was good, and the boats were found in seaworthy condition. The first to enter the boats was Mrs. Norman and her little son, Hubert Norman, this lady having no gentleman escort. The first officer stood at the gangway and had the six other ladies passed into the boat, after which the husbands of ladies already there were allowed to join them. This boat, containing the ladies and children, was the first to leave the ship's side. The captain's boat was only about thirty yards from the vessel when she disappeared. A dispatch from Dublin announces the arrival there at 2 o'clock this morning of 127 passengers of the steamer Idaho. They spent the remainder of the night at the railway terminus. They are expected to arrive in Liverpool to night, together with the Idaho's crew.

Advices from Cape Town, under date of May 14th, state that there has been renewed and severe fighting with the Kafirs. The British were victorious, but the result is indecisive.

The Pope telegraphed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris on Thursday as follows: "The Holy Father, from the bottom of his heart, sends a special blessing to all those who, responding to the initiative taken by your Eminence, have performed religious rites as a preparation for the impious demonstration to-day," referring to the Voltaire demonstration.

The German iron clad King William arrived at Plymouth on Saturday with the officers and men rescued from the Grosser Kurferst. The loss of life has now been fixed at about 300. The officers of the King William say that the disaster was caused by a defect in the steering gear of the vessel.

Macdonochie, the Ritualistic clergyman at St. Albans, London, has been sentenced to three years' suspension from the priesthood and to pay the cost of the court proceedings. His assistants, however, will continue the administration of the parish on the same system that has brought him into trouble.

LONDON, June 3.—The rowing match on the Thames to day between Higgins and Elliott for the championship and £2,000, was won by Higgins.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times states that the total number of persons on board the iron clad Grosser Kurferst was 297. Of these 217 are known to be saved. Six officers are among the lost.

### Mr. Francis Miller's Oration.

In his oration at the memorial celebration, last Thursday, at Sharpsburg—for though it may be called Antietam, ex Confederates will always best remember the battle field by the former name—Mr. Francis Miller, formerly of this city, but at present Assistant Attorney of the District of Columbia, and, during the last presidential campaign, a radical of the strictest sect, gave utterance to the following beautiful, sensible, conciliatory and patriotic sentiments:

"I think no one will deny that the body of the soldiers of the South were animated by a sincere, though sadly mistaken, belief in the justice of the cause for which they fought. That they supported that cause with a devotion and heroism that have rarely been surpassed, none will more freely admit than the gallant soldiers of the North who fought against and finally conquered them."

"It is as certain as anything in the future can be, that the American of the next century will recount with pride the heroic achievements of his countrymen who fought on either side in the Great Rebellion, and while rejoicing that the nation prevailed in the strife and the Union was preserved and slavery destroyed, will proudly boast of Northern and Southern soldiers as his countrymen and enshrine them all in his heart of hearts."

"If those things are so, then, by the rules of judging others as we would be judged, are the heroes who wore the gray and fought and died under the stars and bars in brave defense of what they believed to be right, worthy of our admiration and respect. Detesting the cause for which they died, and rejoicing in its overthrow, we can yet recognize in them the same gallantry and disinterested self-sacrifice which characterized our own brave boys who wore the blue and carried the stars and stripes in triumph to the end."

"These considerations are gaining strength with the lapse of time, and perhaps from them we may, not inappropriately, learn the lesson, to judge with charity and to be slow to censure, those who, placed in positions of great difficulty and responsibility, may feel called upon to conform their action in the treatment of our brethren of the South, to these plain teachings of history."

"Nor need we fear that in doing honor to those who fought bravely and heroically against the Union we will do any injustice to our own heroes who are sleeping under the green turf of this beautiful cemetery. In that land to which they alike have gone their spirits meet and mingle, the good the true, the honorable in the ranks of each recognizing their fellows in the other and doing full justice to their merits. The history of the brave men who lie around us is complete. Not only is their past secure but their future fame is guaranteed. In my aspirations for the future greatness and glory of our Republic I feel that much hope may be based upon this feeling of mutual respect and confidence, arising out of experience each has had of the courage and manliness of the other. The knowledge that when they met as foemen each found 'foemen worthy of their steel' has produced a better appreciation of their opponents. When the wounds of our late fratricidal strife shall have been entirely healed, and the bitter memories of its trials shall have softened under the soothing influence of time, then will their mutual sufferings bind them more closely to each other and to the common country. Thus from the agony of the struggle for the nation's life, will spring new sources of strength and union."

From Washington.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1878.

In the Senate to-day an adverse report was made upon a bill to improve the harbor of Washington.

Mr. Johnston's Pacific Railroad bill was reported, without any recommendation, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

A number of District of Columbia local bills were reported and placed on the calendar.

A resolution calling for the correspondence between this Government and Great Britain in reference to the treaty of Washington was passed.

A resolution for the appointment of a Congressional committee to receive the 'Century Safe' on the Fourth of July, was refused.

A memorial from the proprietors of the Globe asking Congress to purchase the stereotype plates of that paper, was referred.

Mr. Edmunds called up his bill to provide for the counting of the vote for President and Vice President, but the Senate referred to consider by a vote of 26 yeas to 27 nays.

A bill in reference to assessments in the District of Columbia was favorably reported.